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American tropics. All these forms, including the European plant, must be studied together before a satisfactory conclusion as to their separateness can be reached. Only on the basis of the "made in America" slogan can they be distinguished at present.

The third paper⁵ chronologically has the title "The American variations of *Lycopodium annotinum*." Three varieties besides the typical form are recognized, one, *acrifolium*, being new. The typical form is transcontinental, being distributed from Newfoundland to Alaska and from New York to Washington, also in Eurasia. The variety, *acrifolium*, is cited as from Newfoundland and Connecticut to Michigan, and also in Siberia. It may be pointed out that the differences between these two are exactly analogous to those existing between *L. lucidulum* and its var. *porophilum*. "Varieties *alpestre* and *pungens* seem to be the alpine and boreal extremes of the two woodland plants of more temperate habits, true *L. annotinum* and var. *acrifolium*." It is also noted that "The ranges of these varieties thus fall essentially into the definite groupings—Europe and western America, eastern America and Asia—already familiar in hundreds of cases."

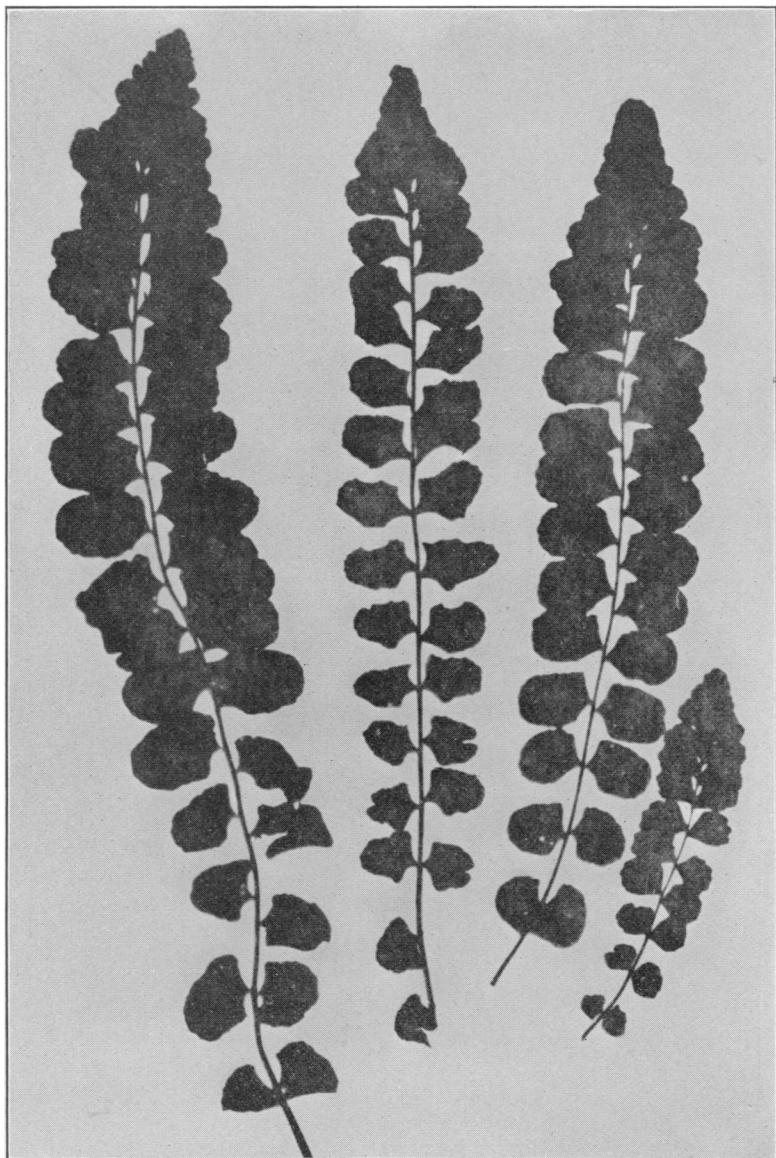
BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

An Interesting Hybrid

AMÉDÉE HANS.

A very interesting case of accidental hybridization happened among my seedlings some time ago. In a little frame where I used to raise ferns from spores I had, among others, *Scolopendrium* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*. In the *Scolopendrium* pot, by accident, grew a

⁵ *Rhodora* 17: 123-125. Je 1915.



Asplenium Trichomanes, var *confluens*.
Fronds from Mr. Hans's plant, about $5/6$ natural size.

few plants of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. There was nothing astonishing about this; the air sometimes carries spores where you do not want them. In taking the plants out, I found one which did not look like the others. I took good care of the little plant and, as it grew up and became well-developed, it turned out to be a plant identical with one which was found in England in a wild state in 1870 by a Mr. Stabler and is now in cultivation under the name *Asplenium Trichomanes*, var. *confluens* Moore or var. *hybridum* Lowe. It is a very distinct, robust growing and nice form. The fronds are much longer and larger than in the type and the leaflets grow together at the top (confluent). Lowe says it is probably a hybrid between *Asplenium Trichomanes* and *A. marinum*; Druery believes it a hybrid between *Scolopendrium* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I.

Mr. Hans's experience seems to be of exceptional interest. For, judging from Druery's statement,¹ the true nature of var. *confluens* has remained a matter of doubt in England and Mr. Hans's observations go far to prove it a hybrid between the hart's-tongue and the maiden-hair spleenwort, as Druery conjectured. It would thus add another to the rather rare cases of hybridization between plants usually considered to belong to different genera, of which our own *Asplenium ebnoides* is a well-known example.—C. A. W.

Ferns of Duval County, Florida

MRS. M. W. SATCHWELL

There are no rocks or hills in our county; it is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; the soil is sandy. Conditions are not such as ferns generally like, yet

¹ In *British Ferns and their Varieties*, p. 77 (1910).